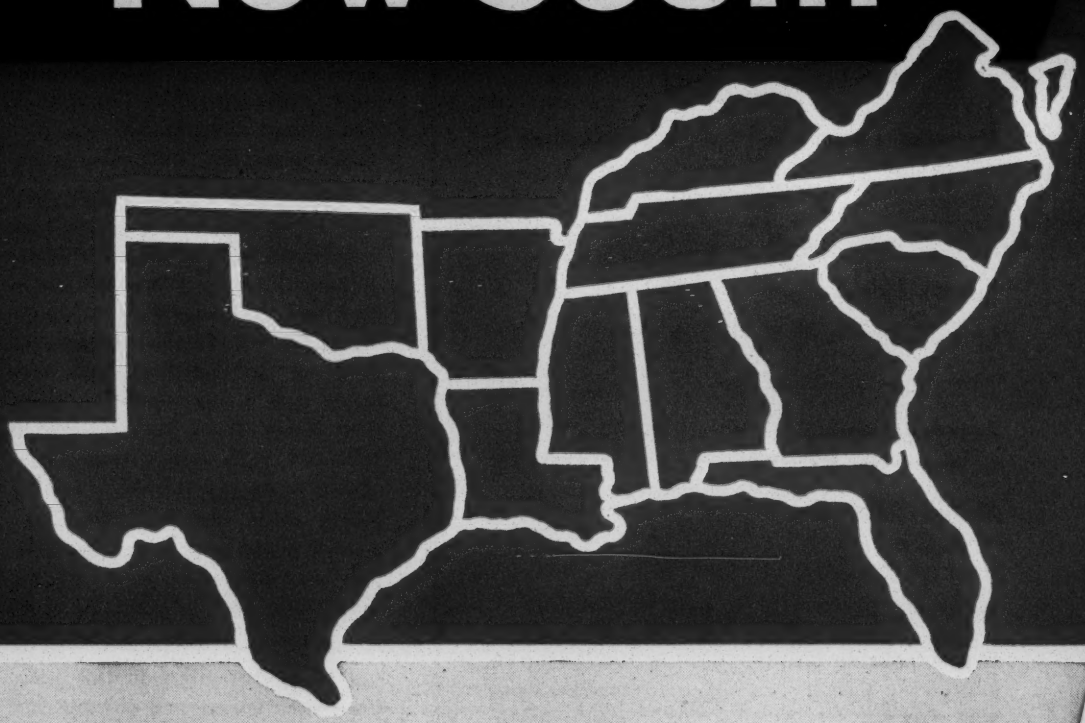
New South



- Sports Integration Setting Example
- Our Police Will Be Ready
- Golden Integration Plan
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- Mobile Ministers Stand Together

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New South

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New South Notes

In 1955, the Southern Regional Council conducted a survey on integration in baseball and found that "democracy on the diamond" was indeed becoming a reality. The results of the survey, which revealed many Negro players on formerly all-white teams in the South, was published in the May, 1955, *New South*.

With each succeeding year since that survey repeated attempts have been made to ban integrated sports in general and so it was felt that a new look at integration in sports was called for. Despite the repeated attempts at banning interracial sports and a few successful bans, *New South* found that integration in sports, both college and professional, is on the increase. And in places where bans have been successful, white schools and teams in that area have been hurt. Results of the 1958 survey, published here, are interesting.

Two brief reprints in this issue deal with violence and possible violence. A forthright editorial from the Winston-Salem, N. C., *Journal* deals with the dynamite bombings of synagogues in Miami and Nashville and with violence in general; and an excellent editorial from the Dallas, Texas, *Morning News* deals with that city's preparation to prevent a recurrence of the Iittle Rock. Arkansas, crisis when Dallas integrates its schools.

Two hopeful notes in race relations come from Virginia and Alabama. One article tells of a JAYCEE experiment in good citizenship in Virginia, and the other tells about cooperation between white and Negro ministers in Mobile, Alabama.

Sports Integration Is Setting Example

Professional and College Sports' Survey

Integrated sports competition is on the increase in the South today.

Despite the adoption of bans against integrated sports in several sections of the South, the trend has been toward more integration in the sports world. It is now apparent that Southern athletes, both college and professional, must compete under a more democratic system if Southern teams are to continue to grow and keep pace with the top teams of the North and the West.

For a good indication that this is probably so in college sports, one needs only to look at the 1957-58 All-American basketball selections. In most of the yearly polls, four of the five-man squad were Negroes. Although the four All-American Negroes competed on non-Southern teams, all four teams on which they played were among the top teams in the nation. Clearly, to compete with the best squads, Southern colleges are more and more likely to find their athletes pitted against interracial teams.

Recently, a slight furor was created when it was learned that Guy Rodgers, Negro All-American basketball player for Temple University, would compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball tourney in Charlotte, North Carolina. When the time came for the game to be played, Rodgers not only competed in Charlotte, but seating arrangements at the coliseum were on a non-segregated basis.

And when discriminatory bars fall in sports, other segregation barriers sometime follow. For instance, Paul Lancaster, staff reporter for the *Wall*

Sports

(*Continued*)

Street Journal, recently wrote that Rodgers, along with two other Negro teammates, stayed "at one of Charlotte's top motels, an establishment that had never before admitted Negroes. They also ate at a restaurant that normally bars Negroes."

Obviously, local interest in big time sports, combined with the drawing power of the NCAA tournament, operated to break down segregation barriers with little resistance.

The trend toward integration has not been so smooth in all parts of the South, however. Birmingham, Alabama, has had an ordinance banning integrated sports (including checkers) on the books for a long time. And on March 19, of last year, the city commission of Montgomery, Alabama, passed an ordinance prohibiting mixing of the races at baseball, basketball, softball, and football games and all other athletic contests "in the police jurisdiction of the city." The ordinance also prohibits integration at swimming pools, beaches, lakes, or ponds.

Louisiana Ban

State legislatures also have been interested in banning integrated sports, but Louisiana is the only state which has passed a statewide ban against integration in athletics.

Georgia has been plagued with the problem since the now famous Sugar Bowl football controversy. At that time, Governor Marvin Griffin, at the instigation of members of the States Rights Council of Georgia, asked that the Georgia Tech football team cancel its scheduled New Year's day game against the University of Pittsburgh, which had one Negro player. The game was played on January 2, 1956; but the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia placated the governor somewhat by banning interracial games inside the state. This supposedly would allow Georgia teams to play interracial teams outside the state, but "protected" Georgians from being exposed to integration at home.

Georgia Action

And the Georgia Legislature tried unsuccessfully to pass legislation banning interracial sports in the 1956, 1957, and the 1958 sessions. This move, backed by the States Rights Council of Georgia and several prominent politicians, was beaten down each year largely due to the economy factor for some professional baseball teams in the State.

Some Georgia baseball teams have been interracial since 1954, and these teams have found it profitable. Macon in the South Atlantaic League and Sandersville were Georgia teams that early signed Negroes to their rosters. Aside from the fact that Negro players naturally attract numbers of Negro fans, Georgia cities face loss of training camps and spring exhibition games by major league teams if Negro players are banned.

Some indications of what might happen to baseball in Georgia if integrated sports were banned was evident from reaction of baseball figures when the 1956 session of the state legislature was considering the ban. At that time, four major league clubs, the Milwaukee Braves, the St. Louis Cardinals, the

Baltimore Orioles, and the Cincinnati Reds, operated large minor league training camps in Waycross, Albany, and Douglas.

Reactions from two baseball officials were:

Cardinal Gen. Manager Frank Lane said if such a law is passed then the "Cardinals would have no alternative but to transfer our camps and our exhibition games to some other place. The Cards operate a training camp for 12 minor league farm clubs at Albany, Ga., and have an exhibition game with the Chicago White Socks scheduled in Albany . . . "

Milwaukee Braves' General Manager John Quinn said the bill, if passed, "probably would eliminate us from our Waycross training base and would undoubtedly eliminate us from playing exhibition games at Atlanta and Waycross."

Georgia Reaction

When the bill was being considered again in 1957, some of the reaction included:

Earl Mann, manager of the Atlanta Crackers, said, "Should this bill pass, it will surely sound the death knell of the South Atlantic League, and put 160 baseball players out of a job, the overwhelming majority of them white.

"When something interferes with a man's basic right to make a living, I am against it."

Al Thomy, sportswriter for the *Atlanta Constitution* added, "In expressing concern for the personnel of the South Atlantic League, Mann was being charitable. He didn't mention the fact that passage of this bill would prevent the Atlanta baseball club from moving up from Double-A to Triple-A (classification) in the future."

And later in 1957, when a Triple-A franchise was open, Atlanta was being considered for the franchise. Some sports figures admitted that racial policies in Georgia were at least partly responsible for the failure of the Atlanta team to move up into the faster league. Atlanta would have been playing teams from other sections of the country which undoubtedly would have included Negroes.

Other Comment

Thomy also quoted another "prominent baseball man of the state" as saying, "If colored people can work in your homes, in your businesses and raise your children, why pick baseball to persecute."

Apparently impatient with the continued threat to baseball, the Pittsburgh Pirates pulled out of Brunswick without waiting for final action on the bill.

And editorially, the *Atlanta Constitution* commented:

"Let us hope that action by the (Georgia) House of Representatives in talking to death, at least temporarily, the measure aimed at Negro baseball players ends the matter.

"The bill, as with so many other similar nuisance measures, would not have furthered the efforts to preserve segregation. It was so obviously unconstitutional that it would not have held up under contest in the courts.

"This and several other measures offered this session — some of which passed—likely will have the opposite effect from that intended. As the Columbus Enquirier puts it, extreme and silly

bills do not further the cause of segregation."

But due to the tenacity of some Georgians, an attempt was made to revive the bill in 1958. It received less support than usual, however, and failed to come to a vote.

Comment was limited on the 1958 bill, but a quote from Phil Howser, of the Charlotte, N. C., Hornets, which plays Georgia teams, is significant. Howser said, "The minors are staggering and barely surviving now and a bill like this would hurt the Sally (South Atlantic) League . . . "

College sports in Georgia also have been hurt by attempts to limit them to all-white or all-Negro teams.

Harvard Policy

Early in 1957, three Michigan legislators sought to force the University of Michigan to drop the University of Georgia from its 1957 football schedule "because of Georgia's racial discrimination." Earlier, Harvard University's basketball team cancelled a trip to the South because of racial discrimination in two areas in which games were scheduled. The Harvard decision temporarily left Georgia Tech without an opponent in its opening basketball game.

The Harvard athletic director Tom Bolles said at that time, "Acting in its belief that Harvard alone must decide on the eligibility of its students to compete, the Harvard Faculty Committee on Athletics has withdrawn its approval of the trip which had included games in two locations where, under present conditions, this control of eligibility would not be possible."

Other Cancellations

When Harvard cancelled the trip, it also cancelled games against Quantico Marines, the University of North Carolina, and Loyola of New Orleans. Negroes could have played at Quantico and North Carolina, but Harvard officials said two games would not have been worth the trip.

Loyola University was the other school at which Negroes could not have competed. Harvard cancelled its games at Loyola because of a Louisiana law passed in May, 1954, which barred all integrated sports in the state.

Although the bill did not go into effect until October 15, 1956, Louisiana sports events began to suffer soon after Gov. Earl Long signed it on July 16, and some adverse effects were felt even when the proposals were underway.

In March of that year, negotiations between the newly-established Air Force Academy and Louisiana Tech broke down because the academy would not guarantee that its team would not include a Negro player. A clause in the contract proposed by the Academy stipulated that "no player of the United States Air Force Academy will be barred from participating in this game because of creed or color."

And in July, the University of Wisconsin cancelled its home-and-home football game contract with Louisiana State University because of the new law. The Wisconsin Athletic Board, in a joint statement with Athletic Director Ivy Williamson, said, "We have always entered into a contract for athletic con-

tests with another institution on the basis that each school would have complete freedom to select its team members in accordance with the rules and policies of the institution and the conference of which it is a member.

"We would be compelled to view any action that interferes with this traditional policy of selection as tantamount to forcing termination of the contract."

Other cancellations quickly followed. Notre Dame, Dayton, and St. Louis withdrew from the Sugar Bowl basketball tournament. The Colorado State College Board of Athletic Control cancelled three basketball games with Tulane, McNeese, and Centenary, all in Louisiana. At that time, Thomas Girault of Denver, President of CSC, said, "If we agree to go ahead and play the games, it would also mean a forfeiture of principle. I would favor a ban on all games where discrimination is in effect."

Columbia University

Columbia University in New York City also announced that it never participated in sports events in which Negro members of its teams were discriminated against in any manner. Ralph Furey, Columbia director of intercollegiate athletics, said, "Columbia never has and never will participate in any sporting event where a member of the team is not accorded all of the privileges, whether on the playing field or in eating, sleeping, travelling, or social facilities, granted his teammates."

Reaction against the Louisiana law continued and in 1957, the Army-Tulane game was shifted from New Orleans to West Point because of segregation. At the same time, public opinion forced the sale of seats at a Georgia-Navy game in Norfolk on an integrated basis.

West Withdraws

Other adverse effects hit Louisiana schools because of the law. In August of 1957, Jack West, a Negro and the star sprinter of Louisiana State University, announced that he was transferring to the University of Kansas because of the law. In the spring of that year, West won the 100 and 200 yard events in the freshman division of the Southeastern Conference. This event had been held outside Louisiana and so West had been able to compete.

Professional sports in Louisiana also were hurt by the law. A fight between the lightweight boxing champion Joe Brown, Negro, and challenger Ralph Dupas, white, had to be held outside Louisiana. With both participatants from New Orleans, the fight would have been certain success at the box office.

Professional baseball also was hurt by the Louisiana law. Shreveport, La., at that time was a member of the Texas League. Texas League teams with Negro players agreed to bench Negro players when they came to Shreveport which resulted in a box office loss when Negroes refused to attend. Finally, in 1957, the Texas League bought the franchise from Shreveport and moved it to Victoria, Texas, in order to pave the way for a merger with teams of the Mexican League. The Mexican League would not merge with the Texas League if Shreveport remained in the circuit. (The merger still has not been accomplished).

And in other areas, professional baseball games have been cancelled due to interracial bans. In 1956, Brooklyn and

Sports

(*continued*)

Milwaukee cancelled a major league exhibition game in Birmingham; and on the heels of that cancellation, two games between Kansas City and Pittsburg were cancelled due to the city's discriminatory ordinance.

Although trouble over integrated sports has centered in the areas already mentioned, other schools have not been immune. This is especially so in Mississippi.

In 1955, Jones Junior College of Mississippi played against Compton of California in the annual Junior Rose Bowl game in spite of protest against a Mississippi team playing another team with Negro members. The Jackson, Miss., radio station WJDX and the Mississippi Power and Light Co. cancelled a scheduled broacast of the game in protest of the college's action, and the Covington County, Mississippi, Board of Supervisors withdrew its financial aid intended to help send the Jones College Band to California. The Pomona Chamber of Commerce voted to give the band $250 toward expenses following news of the supervisors' action.

Mississippi Ban

In 1956, however, unbeaten Pearl River Junior College of Mississippi reluctantly declined an invitation to play in the Junior Rose Bowl classic. At this time, it was revealed that the presidents of Mississippi's junior colleges had agreed not to play against teams with Negroes on their rosters. This previously unpublicized pledge was made early in 1956 when the state legislature threatened to cut the appropriations to the junior colleges after Jones College had competed in the 1955 tournament.

Bad Sportsmanship

Bad sportsmanship again was attributed to Mississippians in 1957 when the Mississippi State College and the University of Mississippi basketball teams withdrew from competition in the All-American City basketball tournament in Owensboro, Kentucky. Ironically, State had earlier played Denver University, a team which included two Negroes. The withdrawals drew unfavorable editorial comment even from some papers in Mississippi.

In spite of numerous examples of discrimination by Southern colleges and officials, however, the outlook for integration in sports is very bright.

Many Southerners have spoken out against repressive measures in sports, and other measures have been defeated. Even before the Louisiana law clamping the ban on integrated sports, Louisiana State University rejected a proposed "color" clause which would have prevented LSU from playing against Negroes. And prior to the Louisiana law's enactment, Loyola University had a policy of playing interracial teams.

After the Louisiana law went to effect, an LSU alumnus, Carl E. Heck of Thibodaux, La., a civil engineer graduate of 1931, wrote the LSU Board of Supervisors protesting the university policy of refusing to play Negroes at any time or place. LSU President Troy Middleton said that he had asked for a complete ban following the state law's enactment. Heck wrote that he felt this policy would force the school into "sec-

ond or third rate competition." He added that the Board's policy "will discourage fine athletes from enrolling at LSU . . . and handicap the fine athletes already enrolled." Heck cited the previously mentioned case of Negro track star John West, who transferred to the University of Kansas due to the racial ban.

President Middleton admitted at the time that "there are some that feel we will have difficulty securing athletes because of the policy."

And some formerly all-white Southern schools are gradually opening sports activities to Negroes. North Carolina State College has a Negro member of its varsity tennis team. A sophomore this year, the Negro student was seeded number one on State's freshman team last year. In an allied field, State also had a Negro member of its band last year. Newspaper reports indicate the band member caused a slight furor among South Carolina politicians last year when he ate in the Clemson College cafteria when State played Clemson in football.

High Schools

Many small formerly all-white colleges in Texas now have Negro athletes. Marion E. Jackson in the *Atlanta Daily World* reports that, of these colleges, North Texas State is the largest having Negroes on its athletic teams. Two of these play on the school's football squad.

Integrated sports also are spreading in high schools. This is especially so in Kentucky and Texas. And sometimes, high school officials and students can teach others lessons. When Negroes were barred from playing in games with Houston's Sam Houston and Jeff Davis high schools, Athletic Director Chatter Allen of Corpus Christi high school announced that his school would refrain from scheduling other Texas teams which enforce segregation.

Other Barriers

And as segregation barriers fall in actual sports competition, other barriers are expected to tumble. The Winston-Salem baseball team, a St. Louise Cardinal club, has had Negro players for a number of years; and when the old baseball stands burned several years ago, they were rebuilt on a non-segregated basis. Negro and white baseball enthusiasts sit where they please in the large grandstand.

Sports were an early leader in integration, and the Southern trend is toward more democracy on the playing field. A winning team is the important factor in sports, and good sportsmanship is the guidepost for most athletes. As Branch Rickey, who pioneered integrated baseball when he signed Jackie Robinson in 1946, once indicated, sports integration is inevitable and will follow logically.

Rickey said, "The future of Negroes in baseball doesn't need any more special attention than the future of man of any other color. The skin of players should not have anything to do with the so-called domination of the game. This game should be dominated by players of heart and skill and good purpose. Religion has never entered into our game as a qualification, nor has nationality—and race must not either. For my part, I want an excellent team . . . and, if such a team would win, I would be proud of it if every player on the club was an Eskimo."

Our Police Will Be Ready

Dallas, Texas, Morning News

Dallas is not to become another Little Rock, when the first steps are taken toward integration of the local school system. That is the determined will of the city administration. It is surely the will of the people of Dallas also.

In line with that policy, the city has already begun to make provisions for maintaining public order in a period which is bound to require public order if we are to get any sort of a job accomplished in our school system. The authorities of our independent school district have moved cautiously, but consistently, toward survey in full of the difficulties before undertaking to tackle them en masse.

Part of the difficulty is that the federal judiciary is Delphian in its doubletalk and Olympic in its negations on the subject of how to put white children and black children in school together with the best results for both. But the city of Dallas realizes that its particular responsibility is not to nurture the Three R's but to maintain order. And that is going to be a police job.

That is to say, the first line of defense will be the police. Theirs will be the disagreeable work of keeping troublemakers under control. As of right now, integration defense is of more immediate importance to Dallas than civil defense against bomb or rocket. Our powder keg is already here.

It is comforting that the police administration has already surveyed the Little Rock headache. Its policy, in case of trouble here, is already made. The business of the police is not to favor integration or to oppose it—no matter what individual policemen may happen

to prefer. The business of the police is to be ready in advance to prevent blacked eyes and bloodied noses, knives in the back and bombs in the dark. And, to that end, the men in uniform who will have to bear the brunt of law enforcement at any scene of violence are to get a special schooling in what to do, when to do it and how to do it.

Under the manual as prepared by Police Chief Carl Hansson and his staff, the squad-car crew just around the block, the emergency reinforcements on call and off-duty officers available in case of need will all know precisely what is expected of them and precisely what backing they can get from higher up if they do their duty quietly, effectively and promptly.

The colored population of Dallas, fortunately for us all, are far above the colored population in such cities as Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago. They are superior in economic status, in home background, in leadership and in their record for paying their debts, obeying the law and earning the respect of their fellow citizens.

Trouble, if it comes, is most apt to come from outside of Dallas. Friction and individual conflict may be expected to flare up from school to school. But big trouble, if it comes will come because somebody is more interested in trouble than he is in either integration or segregation. And if big trouble comes, the people who bring it here are in for an impartial, professional and effective handling by men who know their duty and do it.

Dangerous Hatred

from Winston-Salem Journal

Without question the police authorities in Florida and Tennessee will make every effort to bring speedily to justice the persons responsible for the dynamiting of Jewish buildings in Miami and Nashville. These acts of criminal violence, motivated, as anonymous calls before the blasts indicated, by the integration issue, reflect prejudice, hatred and intolerance in their most vicious form.

To some extent these acts of malicious destruction may reflect an explosive social climate created by the controversy over school desegregation in the South. But the vicious elements in Southern society which are capable of crimes like this indubitably constitute a very tiny minority in any community. The best way to prevent repetitions of their acts is to run them down as quickly as possible and see that they are speedily tried and effectively punished . . .

Determined, public-supported law enforcement against the dynamite fanatics who are attempting to terrorize racial and religious groups will not, of course, destroy the insane emotionalism, uninformed prejudice and hatred behind the acts. But in punishing them the authorities will also put other troublemakers of their ilk on notice that the South will not tolerate rule by terrorism.

The New Golden Integration Plan

From

The Carolina Israelite

This may help toward the final solution of the "integration" problem of the South, implementing the several Supreme Court decisions to end racial segregation in the public schools.

There is no vertical seegregation. But neither is there "45-degree-angle" segregation if the "sitting" or "leaning" Negro is a servant, a domestic, or a chore-boy of some kind.

Therefore the Negro parents of the South should make this proposition to their local school boards; that they will allow their children to carry the books for their "white" class mates. A system can easily be worked out whereby the Negro boy, (going to an integrated school, can meet a "white" classmate at a convenient corner, a block or so away from the school, and carry the "white" boys books into the school building. And if there are sixteen Negro students in a school of four hundred "whites", an alternating system can be worked out so that by the end of the semester, each "white" boy will have had his books carried to the school building by a Negro student, at least once.

The Negro girls would not have to participate in this "Golden Carry-the-Books-Plan." The girls should wear a sort of miniature apron over their street dresses, and this would settle everything once and for all. Everybody would be satisfied. Eventually, I suspect, the "white" girls may even adopt those cute little aprons themselves, but they will have served their purpose.

I know I am calling on the Negroes to make a considerable sacrifice, but it is worth it because this would settle the matter even for the most outspoken "white supremacists." If it became known throughout the South that the Negro boys were toting books for the "whites", and that Negro girls were wearing Aprons to school, all the school kids would go on with their work without any further disturbance from segregationist mobs, National Guardsmen, or Federal troops.

Jaycees Improve Virginia's Record

Courtesy
Presbyterian Outlook

Last year when the Virginia Chamber of Commerce prepared to celebrate the proud achievements of famous living Virginians a flood of adverse publicity was attracted when invitations to a dinner were rescinded after having been missent to some Negro Virginians living in other parts of the country.

This year the Richmond Junior Chamber of Commerce held its annual Teacher's Appreciation Banquet with Negro high school students winning all the awards and an invitation to dinner —and hardly an eyebrow was lifted.

The annual contest seeks essays on "What My Teacher Means to Me." The papers, from public, private and parochial schools, were judged without personal identification. The result: three students in Negro high schools won all the prizes and the privilege of taking their favorite teacher or their mother to the Jaycee banquet.

The Jaycees did not hesitate to go ahead when they knew all the winners were Negroes. So, Vice-Mayor Robert C. Throckmorton presented the checks to Lawrence R. Allen, 15, Maggie Walker igh School ($35); Hazel Pender, Maggie Walker H. S. ($20); and Theodore C. Roane, Armstrong H. S. ($10).

Next morning the Richmond Times-Dispatch reported the event and carried a picture of Lawrence Allen being congratulated by his teacher, Mrs. B. E. Coxe.

At the same dinner the Jaycees expressed appreciation to 92 teachers who were retired or teaching their first year, but no Negroes were included in this group.

There were some people who felt that the Jaycees had, in part, redeemed the bad record made by the cancelled invitations of the State Chamber a year earlier.

Mobile Ministers Stand Together

From

The Christian Century

Thirty-one white ministers made history when they came to the support of 36 Negro ministers in Mobile, which is as far down in the Deep South as any city. The Negro clergymen, according to Religious News Service, petitioned the city council for the repeal of ordinances requiring segregation on city buses. The white ministers backed them by filing similar petitions, commending the action of their Negro neighbors as "sincere" and as conducive to "the unity of community life." "We commend the proposal that they have made to you as an intelligent means for achieving goals whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people," they said, and they urged adoption of the proposal as a means of keeping the "peace and harmony of our communities." The action of both groups deserves the highest praise. The Negro ministers followed democratic procedure in exercising their constitutional right to petition government for redress of grievances. Their step required fortitude based on a firm conviction that their positon was right. The white clergymen also exhibited high courage in coming at that moment to the support of a just cause and the defense of community unity. Other communities whose white ministers missed their moment of opportunity have been disrupted by strife and boycotts. If this does not happen in Mobile, the city will owe a great debt of gratitude to Christian ministers of both races. We do not know the denominations of the Negro leaders, but seventeen of the white ministers are Methodist, six Presbyterian, five Episcopal, two Baptist and one Disciple. We salute them all as Christians whose vision and courage will go far toward the redemption of community life.

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

. . . Unquote

We should say with equal candor to our people of the South: "The inevitable tide of human progress moves against racial discrimination. Universal brotherhood must be our goal. It is our Christian obligation to accommodate our hearts and minds to it. We must abandon the defiant atttiude of never.' We must say to Americans everywhere, We will move forward as, where and when it is reasonably sound to do so.' And mean it. And do it."

Governor Leroy Collins of Florida
Quoted in
THE GEORGIA JOURNAL

• • •

We know that the integration problem is a real one in America today and believe that each American citizen, regardless of his race, should be attempting to solve it in a truly democratic way, by working toward the establishment of equal opportunity for every member of our society on the basis of mutual acceptance and brotherly understanding.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Reuter
Quoted in
KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

• • •

The American Association of School Administrators recognizes that integration of all groups in our public schools is a process which concerns every state and territory in our nation. The Association urges that all citizens approach this matter with the spirit of fair play and good will which has been an outstanding characteristic of the American people.

From a resolution mailed to
delegates of
The American Association of
School Administrators

• • •

There can be little doubt in fact that a requirement that the NAACP disclose its membership lists in some of the Southern states will subject members to fear of reprisal and may make prospective members reluctant to join. There should similarly be little doubt in law that such rstrictions, absent sufficient public purposes, are violative of the Constitution.

Robert B. McKay
Profess or Law, NYU, School of Law,
In Harvard Law Record

• • •

Present Klan organizations now consist of scalawags and relics of the old original Klan. Patriotism does not fit into the present picture of the Klankraft achievements and recent convictions of Klan officials and Klansmen prove beyond any doubt whatsoever that terror and strife is their only objective . . . and to advocate mob violence.

W. J. Griffin, Grand Dragon,
Assn. of Florida Ku Klux Klans,
Quoted in WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL
as reasons for disbandonment